



NEBRASKA DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

This report reflects significant trends, data, and major issues relating to drugs in the State of Nebraska.

Nebraska At-a-Glance:

- Approximately 7.01 percent of Nebraska residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8.82 percent.
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2009-2010.
- Stimulants, including methamphetamine, are the most commonly cited drugs among primary drug treatment admissions in Nebraska. Data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) indicate 35 percent of primary drug treatment admissions in Nebraska were for stimulants, and another 27 per cent were for marijuana in 2011.
- The rate of drug-induced deaths in Nebraska is lower than the national average.

Drug Use Trends in Nebraska

Drug Use in Nebraska: The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) provides national and state-level data on the use of tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs (including non-medical use of prescription drugs), and mental health in the United States. In the most recent Survey, 7.01 percent of Nebraska residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.82 percent. Additionally, 2.98 percent of Nebraska residents reported using an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month (the national average was 3.6 percent).

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration - State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2009-2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: <http://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content/SMA11-4641/SMA11-4641.pdf>

Drug-Induced Deaths: As a direct consequence of drug use, 118 persons died in Nebraska in 2009. This is compared to the number of persons in Nebraska who died from motor vehicle accidents (253) and firearms (132) in the same year. Nebraska drug-induced deaths (6.6 per 100,000 population) were lower than the national rate (12.8 per 100,000).

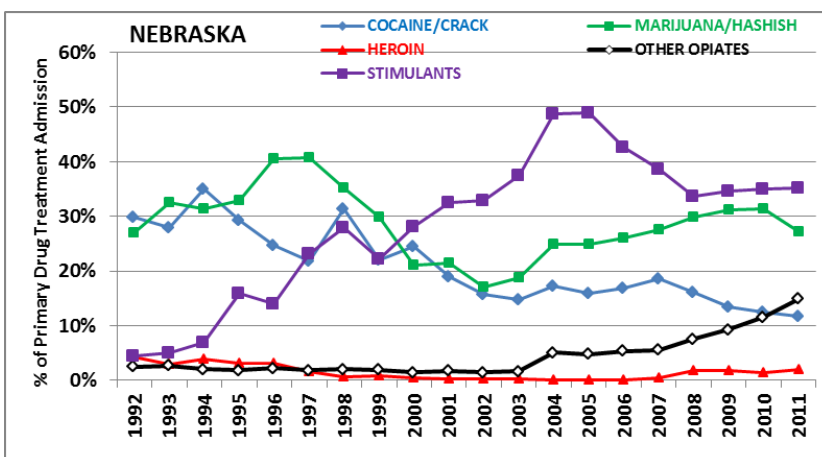
Source: WONDER online databases: <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cmfi-icd10.html>

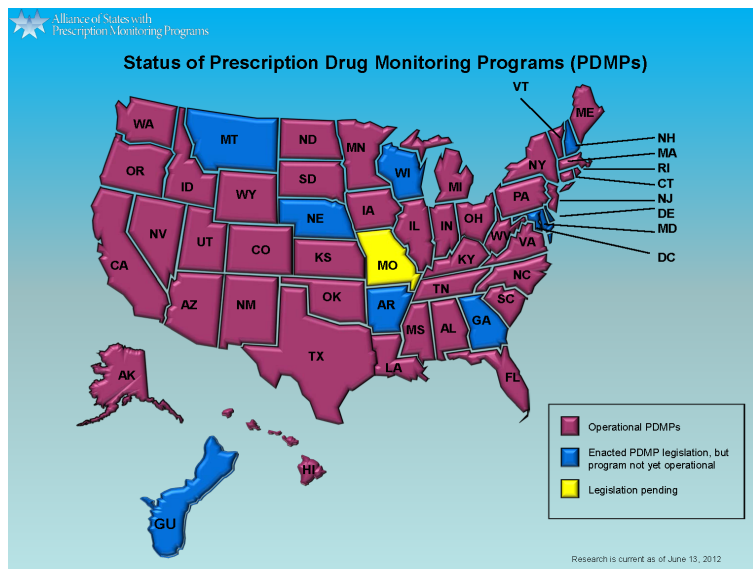
Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Data

Nebraska Primary Treatment Admissions:

The graph on the right depicts substance abuse primary treatment admissions in Nebraska from 1992 to 2011. The data show that stimulants, including methamphetamine, are the most commonly cited drugs among primary drug treatment admissions in the state, followed closely by marijuana.

*Source: Treatment Episode Data Set, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration:
<http://www.samhsa.gov/data/DASIS.aspx#teds>*





stewardship. Federal rulemaking is underway and will further enhance the viability and scope of state and community take-back programs. In the meantime, states are encouraged to work with the DEA to conduct additional take-back events and educate the public about safe and effective drug return and disposal.

Drugged Driving

ONDCP Action on Drugged Driving

In 2007, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) found that one in eight weekend, nighttime drivers tested positive for illicit drugs. According to recent Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) data, one in three motor vehicle fatalities (33 percent) with known drug test results tested positive for drugs in 2009. Recognizing this growing problem, ONDCP is working to raise awareness of the dangers of drugged driving, provide increased training to law enforcement in identifying drugged drivers, and encourage states to consider *Per Se* laws to facilitate effective enforcement and prosecution of those who drive with drugs in their systems.

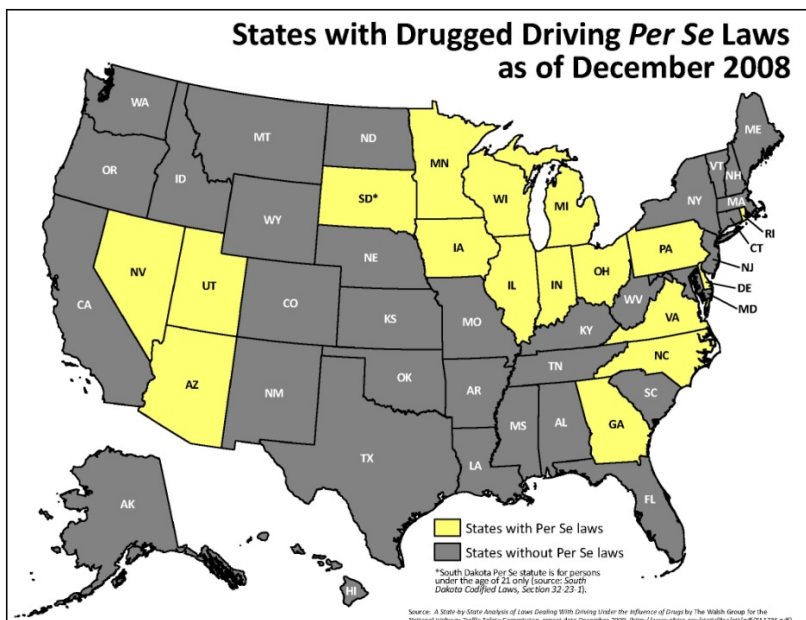
State-Level Action: Enacting *Per Se* Standards for Impairment

Although all 50 states have laws against drugged driving, law enforcement often lacks adequate tools to enforce and prosecute drugged driving. ONDCP encourages states to develop and implement *Per Se* standards that make it illegal to drive a vehicle after taking illegal drugs. This is the same standard used successfully for 12 million commercial drivers in the United States over the past two decades. *Per Se* standards have been adopted in 17 states.

Nebraska does not have a *Per Se* standard.

However, under Section 60-6, 196 of the Revised Statutes of Nebraska, it is unlawful for any person to operate or be in actual physical control of any motor vehicle when under the influence of alcoholic liquor or any drug. Proof required: that the defendant was operating or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in Nebraska; that the defendant was impaired while operating the vehicle; and that the person was under the influence of any drug.

Source: *A State-by-State Analysis of Laws Dealing With Driving Under the Influence of Drugs*, by the Walsh Group for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.



ONDCP Support for Community-Based Prevention

National Anti-Drug Media Campaign

ONDCP's National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign provides consistent and credible messages (including those in Native American and Alaska Native communities) to young people about drug abuse and its consequences. *Above the Influence*, a major component of the Campaign, informs and inspires youth to reject illicit drugs and drinking via a mix of national and local advertising vehicles. The Campaign, in close partnership with local community-based, youth-serving organizations, also conducts teen-targeted *Above the Influence* activities to assist local groups with youth drug prevention work in their respective communities.

The Drug Free Communities (DFC) Program

Recognizing that local problems require local solutions, Drug Free Communities (DFC) organizations mobilize communities to prevent youth drug use by creating local data-driven strategies to reduce drug use in the community. ONDCP works to foster the growth of new coalitions and support existing coalitions through the DFC grants. In FY 2011, the following Nebraska coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- Community Connections Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition
- Healthy Communities Initiative (HCI)
- Livewise Coalition
- The Rain Maker Coalition
- Thayer County Healthy Communities Coalition

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy
http://www.ondcp.gov/dfc/grantee_map.html

ONDCP High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) County Info

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program enhances and coordinates drug control efforts among local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies. In designated HIDTA counties, the program provides agencies with coordination, equipment, technology, and additional resources to combat drug trafficking and its harmful consequences in critical regions of the United States.

Midwest HIDTA

Nebraska Counties: Dakota, Dawson, Dodge, Douglas, Hall, Lancaster, Lincoln, Madison, Platte, Sarpy, and Scott's Bluff.

The Midwest HIDTA office and Intelligence Support Center operate out of Kansas City, Missouri. The HIDTA encompasses 73 counties in seven States: Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Omaha is one of the Midwest region's four primary drug market areas.

Mexican drug trafficking organizations and criminal groups transport wholesale quantities of methamphetamine, cocaine, and marijuana to and through Omaha from distribution hubs in Sinaloa, Mexico, and the Southwestern region of the United States. Methamphetamine and cocaine are the most critical drug threats in the area. The Omaha Metro Drug Task Force reported that Mexican "Ice" methamphetamine poses the greatest threat to the community, in that it is easy to obtain, is the drug of choice, and seems to have an underlying commonality with violent and property crimes. Cocaine is frequently converted into crack cocaine, which is often associated with violent crimes in Omaha.

The HIDTA program enhances and facilitates the coordination of regional drug-control efforts among local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies to eliminate or reduce drug trafficking in critical market areas. The HIDTA program coordinates interagency efforts to reduce the production, manufacturing, distribution, transportation, and money laundering of drug proceeds, and it funds task force teams that target the most significant drug threats in their areas.

- The Midwest HIDTA funds 6 enforcement task force teams working primary drug threats in Nebraska.
- The HIDTA's intelligence centers offer state-of-the-art technology to develop and share intelligence with participating and non-participating law enforcement agencies.
- Other HIDTA initiatives provide resources that enhance law enforcement, forensic laboratory, and prosecution capabilities to impact critical drug markets, reduce drugs availability, coordinate regional intelligence efforts, improve intelligence sharing, and increase officer safety.

Federal Grant Awards Available to Reduce Drug Use in the State of Nebraska

The Federal Government awards competitive grants to help states in their efforts to reduce drug use and its harmful consequences. In FY 2012, direct support was provided to state and local governments, schools, and law enforcement organizations in your state for this purpose. Some Federal grant programs are dedicated to reducing drug use and its harmful consequences while others can be used for reducing drug use or for other purposes. In FY 2012, your State received support under the grant programs shown below.

Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of NE	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
Department of Agriculture	\$ 10,155,761
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	
Cooperative Extension Service	\$ 10,155,761
Department of Defense	\$ 276,000
The Army	
National Guard Challenge Program	\$ 276,000
Department of Education	\$ 5,643,199
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	\$ 5,643,199
Department of Health and Human Services	\$ 46,797,032
Administration for Children and Families	
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$ 1,506,936
Transitional Living for Homeless Youth	\$ 1,373,088
Centers For Medicare and Medicaid Services	
Medical Assistance Program - Grants to States for Medicaid To Treat Substance Abuse	\$ 16,239,678
Indian Health Service	
Urban Indian Health Services	\$ 259,507
National Institutes Of Health	
Alcohol Research Programs	\$ 4,701,082
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs	\$ 9,254,946
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$ 7,833,059
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	\$ 300,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance	\$ 4,428,736
Health Resources and Services Administration	
Healthy Start Initiative	\$ 900,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$ 6,129,589
Community Planning and Development	
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	\$ 363,002
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$ 1,244,428
Shelter Plus Care	\$ (92,041)
Supportive Housing Program	\$ 4,614,200
Department Of Justice	\$ 4,763,345
Office of Justice Programs	
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	\$ 446,336
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	\$ 1,936,378
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	\$ 206,307
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Allocation to States	\$ 400,000
Project Safe Neighborhoods	\$ 150,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	\$ 56,378
Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative	\$ 786,756
Tribal Court Assistance Program	\$ 481,190
Tribal Youth Program	\$ 300,000
Department of Transportation	\$ 1,212,570
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	
Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants I	\$ 1,212,570

Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of NE	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
Department of Veteran's Affairs	\$ 3,046,735
Veterans Health Administration	
VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program	\$ 3,046,735
Executive Office of The President	\$ 1,912,458
Office of National Drug Control Policy	
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants	\$ 624,999
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	\$ 1,287,459
Grand Total	\$ 79,936,689

File updated January, 2013.

The map displays the state of Nebraska with its county boundaries. Key features include:

- Drug-Free Communities program grantees:** Indicated by orange diamond symbols. Locations include Scotts Bluff County, Lincoln, and Thayer.
- Drug Court locations:** Indicated by blue plus symbols. Locations include Scotts Bluff County, Lincoln, and Thayer.
- Midwest HIDTA counties:** Shaded in light blue. These include Scotts Bluff, Lincoln, and Thayer counties.
- County Names:** Labeled across the map, including Scotts Bluff, Lincoln, Thayer, and many others.
- Coastal Features:** The Gulf of Mexico is visible to the east of the state.